GENERAL SHERIDAN IS DEAD.

The Gallant Soldier Surrenders to an Invincible Foe.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE OVER.

Death Sounds the Taps Which Call the Weary Chieftain to His Rest Beyond the Great Divide.

Sheridan Surrenders.

Nonquitt, Mass., August 5.-General Sheridan's death occurred at 10:50 this evening. Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure, about 9:80, there had been no premonition to day of an unfavorable change in his condition. The weather has been warmer than usual, and the general was at times a little restless, but seemed generally bright and cheerful to-day. His voice was strong. He took a full supply of nourishment, slept occasionally as usual, and the doctors and his family were in hopeful spirits. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Sheridan and doctors went to the hotel for supper and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made. At about 9:29 Colonel Sheridan said "good night" to his brother and went to the notel, there having been throughout the day no sign whatever of any unfavorable change in his condition. At 9:30 symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared, and Drs. O'Reilly and Matthews who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which had proved successful in all similar previous attacks, but this time they were without effect, and despite all that could be done the general gradually sank into a condition of complete unconsciousness, and at 10:20 breathed his last.

When General Philip Henry Sheridan was made famous by the battle of Winchester he was spoken of as having been born on the ocean. The mention of his name in connection with the republican nomination for president recently raised the question of his eligibility and revived the discussion of his birthplace, but the latter was long since located at Somerset, O.

located at Somerset, O.

General Sheridan was of Irish parentage, and was born March 6, 1831. He was sent to the national military academy at West Point from Ohio and graduated in 1853. He was assigned to frontier duty, served nearly two years in Texas, and from 1855 to the beginning of the way was training in the same was stational in Original Control of the program of the same was stational in Original Control of the same was sent to the same stational control of the same sent to t ning of the war was stationed in Oregon. He had been a first lieutenant in the Fourth He had been a first fieutemat in the Fourinfinfantry, a regiment in which General Grant had served eleven years, and in May, 1861, was promoted to a captaincy. Before the close of the year he managed to get east, going to Missouri. Sheridan had won notice as a competent young officer and a successful as a competent young officer and a successful. as a competent young officer and a successful Indian fighter. General Halleck, having learned of him in connection with the campaigning on the Pacific slope, appointed him acting quartermaster of the army of southwestern Missouri. Here, at the very outset of his remarkable war service, he gave an earnest of the stuff that was in him. Grant, writing of this period in Sheridan's career, testifies as follows:

"There was no difficulty in getting supplies forward while Sneridan served in that capacity; but he got into difficulty with his immediate superiors because of his stringent rules for preventing the use of public trans-portation for private purposes." Sheridan asked to be relieved from further

service as quartermaster. His request was granted, and he was assigned to duty on the staff of General Halleck when the latter took the field in April, 1862. During advance on Corinth, which followe shortly, a vacancy occurred in the colonelcy of the Second Michigan cavalry Governor Blair, of Michigan, telegraphed Halicek asking him to suggest a professional soldier for the vacancy, saying he would ap-point a good man to the place without referpoint a good man to the place without reference to his state. Sheridan was named, and was appointed colonel in May, 1862. He was so conspicuously efficient that when Corinth was reached he was assigned to command a cavalry brigade in the army of the Missispipi. On the first of July his command, consisting of two small regiments, was attacked by a force full three times as large, but by skillful manoeuvering and great bold ness in attacking he completely routed the enemy. This victory won him a commission as brigadier general of volunteers and made him a prominent figure in the army about

Corinth.

Sheridan was given command of the Eleventh division of the army of the Ohio, and subsequently of a division in the army of the Cumberland. While in the latter command he participated in the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862. His stubborn resistance saved the army from rout and for his gallant conduct he was made a major experience.

Sheridan remained with the armies of the west until early in 1864, rendering distin-guished service in numerous engagements, and in the operations about Chattanooga during 1863 won especial glory for his dash and quick comprehension of the needful thing to be done. His division was one of the two ordered to the charge of Missionary Ridge on November 25. The wild hurral with which the union soldiers went into action, the terrific struggle the bloody carnage, the driving of the en-emy from their works, the capture of the crest of the hill, the rout of the rebels, these are all matters of history. Though it was growing dark Sheridan did not wait for orders but pursued the flying enemy and made important captures after others had ceased fighting. General Grant

"To Sheridan's prompt movement the Army of the Cumberland and the nation are indebted for the bulk of the capture of prisoners, artillery and small arms that day. Except for his prompt pursuit, so much in this way would not have been accomplished." General Sheridan was called to the Army

of the Potomac in April, 1864, and put in com-mand of the cavalry corps. General Grant, then in command of the federal armies, had noted with admiring approval Sheridan's pre-eminent qualities as a cavalry leader. He relates the circumstances of Sheridan's transfer to the east in the following manner:

"In one of my early interviews with the president I expressed my dissatisfaction with the little that had been accomplished by the cavairy so far in the war, and the be-lief that it was capable of accomplishing much more than it had done if under a thor ough leader. I said I wanted the very bes in the army for that command. Hal han in the army for that command. Hal-leck was present and spoke up, saying: 'How would Sheridan do?' I replied: 'The very man I want.' The president said I could have anybody I wanted. Sheridan was tere, raphed for that day and on his arrival was ass; ned to the command of the cavalry corps with the army of the Poto

Now began that series of cavalry move-Now began that series of cavalry movements which made Sheridan's a Conspicuous name in he annais of military tactics. A bare sketch of his operations would fill a book During the months of May, June and July he was employed to protect the flanks of Grant's army, and to reconnoitre the enemy's position in and about Richmond. While thus employed he had eighteen distinct engagements with the enemy and each of them sixments with the enemy, and each of them suc-cessful. In one of these memorable raids Sheridan passed entirely around Lee's army, pierced through the outer defences of Rich-mond, encountered the enemy's cavalry sucmond, encountered the enemy's cavalry successfully in four engagements, recaptured
four hundred union prisoners, killed and captured many confederates, destroyed or used
hany supplies and munitions of war, destroyed miles of railroad and telegraph,
and freed the federal army from
the annoyance of the enemy's
cavalry for more than two weeks. Grant is
authority for the statement that Sheridan
could have passed through the inner defences
of itichmend as well as through the outer;
but, having he support, it would have incurred needless risk and without compensating results. The prespect was dismal
enough in the rebel capital, with the roads

and telegraph between it and Lee cut, but five days of almost constant rain held the

mion army in Inaction.

union army in inaction.

On August 4, 1864, Sheridan was put in command of the army of the Shenandoah. The rich valley of the Shenandoah was the principal storehouse from which the confederates were drawing food for the armies about Richmond. It had been a source of much trouble to Grant to guard that outlet to the north, chiefly because of interference from Washington. It seemed to be the policy of General Halleck and Secretary Stanton to keep any force sent there, in pursuit of the enemy, moving right and left so as to remain between the rebels and Washington. They generally moving right and left so as to remain between the rebels and Washington. They generally pursued this policy until they lost the where-abouts of the invading confederates, who were then left free to supply themselves with horses, cattle and provisions, even from Maryland and Pennsylvania. Grant deter-mined to put a stop to these foraging expedi-tions and sent Sheridan with an additional division of cavalry to handle the entermise. division of cavalry to handle the enterprise. Secretary Stanton had previously objected to Sheridan's appointment to this on account of his youth, and Grant gave notice that he was assigning his cavalry of ficer "for temporary duty whilst the enemy is being expelled from the border." But he aid to General Halleck:

"I want Sheridan put in command of all the troops in the field with instructions to put himself south of the enemy and follow him to the death

him to the death."

Sheridan had about thirty thousand men, 8,000 of whom were cavalry. He was opposed by General Early with a force of about the same size. The importance of the valley was so great to the confederates that Lee reinforced Early, but Sheridan's ability overcame the latter's advantages, among which was that of header and the defensive which was that of being on the defensive. The campaign was short but brilliant, and added brighter luster to the fame of the federal cavalry leader. He met and defeated Early in several actions drove the confederates from the valley, re-lieved the loyal states of the rebel raids, and deprived Lee of his main source of supplies. Grant considered the achievement one of supreme importance, and congratulated Sheridan on having won a great vic-

ory.

The chief had a salute of 100 guns fired at the enemy around Petersburg in honor of the successful campaign, and directed other commanders throughout the country to pay similar homage. This victory had a great effect upon the elections of that year. The iemocratic national convention had declared the war a failure, and there were fears that the cry for "peace at any cost" might work the defeat of the republican party, at least in many state elections, but Sheridan's rout of the rebels was an effective campaign argu-

In this campaign occurred the battle of Cedar Creek, and Sheridan's famous ride "from Winchester, twenty miles away." Thomas Buchanan Read's poem has familiar ized every school child with one of its important features, and has drawn forth so many accounts of the famous light as to make its general outlines well known. The poemis as follows:

SHERIDAN'S RIDE. Up from the south, at break of day,
Bringing to Winchester tresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
Like a heraid in laste to the chieftain's door,
The terrible grumble and rumble and roar,
Telling the battle was on once more,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

And wider still those billows of war And wider stiff those billows of war Thundered along the horizon's bar: And louder yet into Winchester rolled The roar of that red sea uncontrolled, Making the blood of the listener cold, As he thought of the stake in that hery fray, And Sheridan twenty miles away.

But there is a road from Winchester town,—
A good, broad highway leading down;
And there, through the flush of the morning
light,
A steed, as black as the steeds of night,
Was seen to pass as with eagle flight;
As if he knew the terrible need,
He stretched away with his utmost speed,
Hill rose and fell; but his heart was gay,
With Sheridan lift en miles away.

Still sprung from those swift hoofs, thundering The dust, like the smoke from the cannou's mouth, Or the trail of a comet, sweeping faster and

faster.
Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster.
The heart of the steed and the heart of the master Were besting like prisoners assaulting their

walls. Impatient to be where the battle-field calls: Every nerve of the charger was strained to full With Sheridan only ten miles away.

Under his spurning feet, the road
Like an arrowy Aipine river flowed;
And the landscape sped away behind;
Like an ocean flying before the wind:
And the steed, like a bark fed with furnace ire
Swept on, with his wild eyes full of fire.
But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire—
He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray,
With Sheridan only five miles away,

The first that the general saw were the groups of stragglers, and then the retreating troops. What was done—what to do—a glance told him both:

Then, striking his spurs with a terrible oath, He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of huzzas; And the wave of retreat checked its course there, because there, because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was

By the tlash of his eye, and his red nostrils' play.

He seemed to the whole great army to say,
"I have brought you Sher.dan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day."

Hurrah, hurrah, for Sheridan!
Hurrah, hurrah, for horse and man!
And when their statues are placed on high
Under the dome of the union sky—
The American soldier's Temple of Fame—
There, with the glorious general's name,
Be it said in letters both bold and bright,
"Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight
From Winchester, twenty miles away."

The rebels did not give up the valley with out a last desperate struggle. Sheridan had been called to Washington. Early had been reinforced with troops from Richmond, and attacked the union army while resting at Cedar Creek, twenty miles south of Win-chester. Sheridan had reached the latter on his return trip, and spent the night there. He had hardly got out of town in the merning before he met his men coming from the front in a panic, and he also heard heavy firing. Then fol-lowed the famous ride, and the rout turned

into victory. As a reward for his achievements in this As a reward for his achievements in this campaign Sheridan was made a brigadier general in the United States army, and in November following was appointed a major general. Sheridan rejoined Grant at City Point, Va., on March 26, 1865, whence he started to strike the final blow for the overthrow of Lee's army. The great cavalry officer was one of the most immortant figures. officer was one of the most important figures in the closing scenes of the war drama. The battle of Five Forks, won by his prowess, was one of the decisive engagements of the rebellion. Sheridan then swent down upon Petersburg and helped to weave the net being drawn about the doomed confederates. When Lee fled from Richmond Sheridan hung upon his flanks to harrass, or flew from point to point to intercept stores or cut communications. His flying squadron rendered inestimable service and furnished abundant material for the study and admira-tion of future military tacticians and strategists. It ended in the surrender at Appo-mattox, of which Sheridan was a witness. After the war, General Sheridan remained

After the war, General Sheridan remained After the war, General Sheridan remained the regular army. He was assigned to the command of the military Division of the Southwest June 3, 1865, and to that of the Gulf on the 17th of the same month. Under a reorganization of the military districts he was assigned to the Department of the Gulf August 15, 1866, and in March, 1867, to the Fifth military district (Louisiana and Texas). President Johnson being displeased with his administration transferred him September 12, 1861, to the Department of the Missouri. On the promotion of General Sherman in March, 1869, Sheridan became lieutenant general of the army, and assumed command of the western and southwestern divisions, with headquarters at Chicago. He succeeded to the cammand of the army in February, 1884, on the retirement of General Sherman, and had his headquarters in Washington. General Sheridan went to Europe during the Franco-German war and traveled a great deal with the Prassian army, making a thorough study of its methods.

He Shoots Two Officers, Captures One of Their Horses and Only Surrenders When Mortally Wounded -Other State News.

A Sable Terror.

HASTINGS, Neb., August 5 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The annals of crime afford few more thrilling instances of bloody, dare-devil resistance to officers of the law than one made at Hastings this morning by a colored boy but fifteen years old. The officers were last night notified by telegraph from Holdredge to apprehend for stealing a watch, a young villain said to be armed and a hard character. He came on the train from Oxford, arriving here about 1 o'clock. C. J. Balcomie and Lucey Clark, special night police at the B. & M. depot, saw the boy leave the train, followed him a short distance flashed a dark lantern upon him and demanded his surrender. THE BOY INSTANTLY FIRED

with a self-acting Colt's revolver of 38 calibre. Belcombe returned the shot and fell, probably mortally wounded. The young desperado disappeared in the darkness, Clark armed himself and aroused Sheriff Bartass and Chief of Police Crane and a search was conducted in every direction. The boy's tracks leading southeast towards the country were easily followed. At daylight the officers started in pursuit, The trail led to a patch of tall, thick-growing weeds, which was surrounded by Sheriff Bartass and Officers Tenant, Mitchell and Clark. To the repeated calls of the sheriff to come out and threats to shoot if not obeyed no response came from the jungle of weeds. A number of shots were fired and still there was no reply. Clark and Mitchell hitched their horses and proceeded to ex-plore on foot, when they suddenly

CAME UPON THE BLACK RISCAL, who was taking a cool, deliberate aim at Clark. The latter dodged in time to escape Clark. The latter dodged in time to escape the murderous ball that whizzed past his head. The darkey held his position and re-mained perfectly quiet while the officers beat a retreat. They then renewed the fusibale till their ammunition was exhausted. They had fired twenty-two shots and were holding had fired twenty-two shots and were hading two in reserve till a new supply could be ob-tained. The cunning negro neard their de-liberations and knew the situation. Sud-denly springing from his concealment he made for Mitchell's horse, unhitched the animal, mounted and loped away. The two reserved shots were fired without effect. Clark followed on his horse, keeping the black rascal in sight, chasing him through grain and corn fields till near Ayr when

THE BOY AGAIN FIRED.
sending a ball through one of Clark's fingers and hitting his watch, which prevented more and hitting his watch, which prevented more serious injury.

Meantime Bartass returned for a fresh horse and ammunition, and deputized Fred Stoltinger to go on the trail. Officers Schilling and Mitchell took the train to Ayr and raised a force with guns. The boy was surrounded and a few more shots exchanged. It is supposed that his horse was wounded, it is supposed that his horse was wounded.

for it fell and the young villain was captured without further resistance. He was brought to Hastings, where the most intense excitement prevailed, and was taken before Balcombe, where the latter's dying dectaration was taken by Courty Attorney Fanner, assisted by Chris Hopmann, notary public, in sisted by Chris Hocopner, notary public, in the presence of Dr. Chapman, the attending THE IDENTIFICATION IS COMPLETE

and the boy held over until to-morrow morn-ing for examination before Justice Pierce. To The Bee reporter the boy gave his name as George Williams and his home as name as George Williams and his home as
Topeka, where his grandparents live. He
went to Arizona six mouths ago, where he
worked with a railroad gang. He returned
from there recently. He says he will be
fifteen next March. His size and looks correspond with the statement. He is nearly a
full type negro. In conversation he was
perfectly cool and unconcerned. His fiendish
spirit of reckless brayery was remarkable. spirit of reckless bravery was remarkable.

While hid in the weeds many balls grazed his body, only one taking effect. This pierced his cheek, and upon probing the wound the ball was found lodged near the spinal column at the base of the brain. It is thought it will prove fatal. Under the influence of chlor form the boy DIVULGED HIS REAL NAME

as Ulysses Nelson. His father is a tanner at Indianapolis, Ind. Balcomb lies in a critical condition. The ball entered between the ninth and tenth rib and lodged in his chest. The ugly wound sucks air at each respiration. He is hopeful and is now resting quietly, but the chances are against him. He is thirty-nine years old, has a wife and adopted child, and has a mem bership certificate to the K. P. lodge, of Eastis, Fla. He has resided here about a year and is much respected. The people are amazed at the hideous work done during the defense made by a mere boy. Frequenthreats were heard of sumnary punishmen by a mob, but the feeling is now more quiet.

This evening it is learned by The Bee rep resentative that some fears are entertained of an effort being made to lynch Nelson, and Chief Crane has decided to take the prisoner away on the St. Joe & Grand Island train which leaves in a few moments, and bring him back in the morning. The move is very secret and no doubt will be successfully ac

Improvements at Seward.

SEWARD, Neb., August 4 .- [Correspond ence of THE BEE.]-The improvements in the city are going along nicely. The Masonic temple is ready for the bricklayers. The new building of Joel Tishue is partly up. Hon. R. S. Norwal's new residence is pro gressing nicely and will be ready for occupancy this fall. Mayor Barrett has the foundation of his new house well under

way.
The Electric Light and Power company is The Electric Light and Power company is arranging for an electric power system, which will make this a most desirable place for manufacturing establishments.

The catmeal mill company is getting along finely and is erecting a store house 44x140

finely and is erecting a store house 44x140 feet on the Elkhorn track.

The canning factory is doing an immense business this year, and there is a demand for the goods far in advance of the times.

The Morris lock company has recently built a fine outfit for the Kansas City post-office and the manager, H. Morris, is in that city setting it up. The company has orders for a handsome office for Atchison. The Morris Keglers locks are meeting with great favor wherever introduced. favor wherever introduced.

Garfield County Republicans. BURWELL, Neb., August 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The Garfield county republican convention was held yesterday and elected delegates to the state senatorial and representative conventions. J. W. Newman was nominated for county attorney and A. Mitchell for commissioner of the third district. Strong resolutions endorsing General Leese's action in attempting to secure just and equitable railroad legislation were adopted and the delegation to the state convertion instructed to support him. vention instructed to support him.

Lightning's Work at Grand Island. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., August 5 .- Special Telegram to Tue Bee.]-A very severe elec trical storm visited this city last evening doing considerable damage to buildings. Lightning struck in some seven or eight places in this city. While the wind broke numerous shade trees, etc. The box stalls at the fair grounds were completely de-stroyed, while lightning carried down the

A DESPERADO OF FIFTEEN. Sheefs from the electric light tower at the corner of Kimball avenue and Second street. Several telegraph poles were struck and shattered to the ground. One was the large pole situated in front of the Western Union office which was completely destroyed. About 2:30 the Grand Island creamery, situated one mile east of the city, was struck and burned. The loss on the building was about \$8,000. There was in the building was about \$8,000. There was in the building was about thalf a million pounds of butter, all totally destroyed. The insurance was about \$3,000. The building will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

York County Republicans.

as possible

YORK, Neb., August 5 .- | Special Telegran to THE BEE.]-The county republican con vention was held here yesterday. S. A. Myers was made chairman and S. R. Rhodes secretary. The following were elected delegates to the state convention: S. R. Khodes, S. A. Myers, Lee Martin, J. P. Miller, J. H. Bennett, Lee Love, D. G. Harden, G. W. Post, George Ingalls, C. A. McCloud, J. W. Post, George Ingalis, C. A. McCoud, J. W. Barnes. Hon. Charles R. Keckley was renominated for senator, Hon. E. A. Gilbert and Captain C. W. Hays were nominated for
representatives. J. F. Bale for county attorney and George W. Shreck for sheriff, were
nominated by acciamation. It was resolved
that it is the sense of this convention that the question of an amendment to the constitution of Nebraska prohibiting the manufacture and ale of intexicating liquors should be sul mitted to a popular vote of the people. The delegates to the state convention go uninstructed. They will work for Hon, W. T. Scott for attorney general.

York County Democrats.

Youk, Neb., August 5-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The democratic county convention was held here yesterday. It was tame and uninteresting. No county ticket was selected. Delegates were elected to the was selected. Delegates were elected to the state and district conventions. Those to the district convention were: John S. Knott, George F. Corcoran, H. C. Shepardson, T. W. Smith and Thomas Hanahan. To the state convention. George F. Corcoran, G. W. Shidler, T. W. Swith, F. L. Whedon, H. C. Shepardson and five alternates.

National League Resolutions.

Lincoln, Neb., August 5.—The Lincoln branch of the Irish National league of America, in session, to-day, adopted resolutions denouncing the British government for the treatment accorded the late John Mandeville while a prisoner, and charging that such treatment was the result of a premeditated plot to will the Irish political prisoners, con-ceived and planned by Balfour, the British chief secretary for Ireland.

A Cyclone Near Harrison. HARREON, Neb., August 5 .- [Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE |-A terrific cyclone passed just west of town this atternoon, wrecking the house of George Whitney in the suburbs. Broken boards and timbers, wearing material and household goods were scattered over a large territory. The Whitscattered over a large territory. The Wnit-ney family escaped destrubtion by taking refuge in an outside cellar.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

Boston, Mass., August 5 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended August 4, 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or de crease as compare I with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	use	
New York	\$575,711,107 82,670,908	******	1
Boston	82,672,968	0.7	Ä
Philadelphia	60,003,303	*******	ħ.
Unicago	58,942,600		ŀ
San Francisco	18,463,153	*** ****	li
St. Louis	14,958,239	******	ä
Baltimore	11,893,787	*** 12.2	ķ
Pittsburg	10,672,217		ŀ
Cincinnati	9,437,800 7,943,575	annagara	ľ
Kansas City	7,948,570	10.8	ŀ
Louisville	6,537,210	and The	ŀ
Detroit	5,135,131		ŀ
Milwaukee	4,999,000		ľ
New Orleans	4,794,312		١
Providence	8,720,189	0 1	ħ
St. Paul	3,420,611		K
Minneapolis Omaha	3.360.561	5.0	ľ
*Cleveland	9 (9) (0)		ľ
Columbus	9 750 407	25.9	ł
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Hartford	1,663,416		1
Peorla	1,663,416 1,426,250	20.7	Ť
St. Joseph	1,187,678		Ŗ,
*Memphis	1.135,000	15.2	1
New Haven	1.154,429		ŧ,
Portland	1,000,000	4.9	Ŋ.
Springfield	0.73,707	9.4	1
Worcester	918,231	9.4	Ų
Lowell	663,887	21.1	t
Syracuse	607,684	W. I	1
Wichita	5102,568		1
Norfolk			1
Grand Rapids	510,977	2.1	١
Galveston	504,251		1
Topeka	389,210		
144 A 14	4010 00* 000		1
Outside New York	\$337,126,068		

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The Prospects Flattering For a Sweep ing Republican Victory.

NEW YORK, August 5. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Assistant secretary of the treasury, Charles Coon, has just returned from a western trip. He said to-day that he was in a number of manufacturing districts and conversed with the people about the political outlook. He continued:

"They are much stirred up over the tariff question and alarmed at the free trade ideas advanced by the democrats in the Mills bill. Every day some pronounced democrat, they informed me, came out boldly for Harrison because he was opposed to free trade. I never heard of a single republican forsaking his party to train with the democrats. I have traveled in the west often, and frequently during presidential campaigns, but I never before saw the people so interested and determined to vote. Hitherto they have had no issue that will affect them materially as much as the tariff, and they know it is going to be a struggle between those who wish to see prosperity and plenty in America and those who wish to pauperize the workingman and make John Bull' richer. Factory hands, many of them from Europe but now natural-ized citizens, are interested, and inform their fellow workmen how low wages are in the old world and what they may expect if this country is opened to competition with underpaid labor."

"Did you hear any complaints against the "Yes, and some of the bitterest opposition to President Cleveland comes from democrats who have stuck by the party for years. The west is just as much in favor of protections. tion as the east, and in my opinion the result of the election will be a surprise to the democrats. If the feeling on the tariff question is as strong as I think it is, I certainly believe that the republicans will carry all doubtful states in the north."

Labor Parties Consolidate. CINCINNATI, August 5 .- At a meeting of the union and united labor parties, held in this city this afternoon, at which 100 leading spirits of both parties were present, a resolution was adopted and signed by all present whereby the united labor party of Ohio is consolidated with the national union labor

A Strange Fatality. MARIETTA, August 5. - Frank H. Chamberlain died this evening of typhoid fever. Of those who partook of the college alumni dinner on June 27 more than twenty have been seriously ill with typhoid fever. Cham-berlain is the third to die. Others are dan-

gerously ill.

THE LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE

General Harrison Has His Prepared But is Waiting

TO SEE CLEVELAND'S DOCUMENT.

Republican Sentiment Growing in New York-Intensely Hot in Washington-The Tariff Issue in North Carolina-Miscellaneous.

Waiting on Others.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5. An Indiana republican who has just ar rived here from Indianapolis says he had a talk with General Harrison on Friday, and during the conversation inquired when the letter of acceptance would be made public. "When will Mr. Cleveland's letter be made public!" replied the general, answering the question like a Yankee.

This gentleman says further that General Harrison has his letter prepared, and that he has been awaiting the letter of Mr. Cleveland, and incidentally the action of the sen ate committee on finance in relation to the tariff. A democratic senator who has recently talked to Mr. Cloveland says the chief executive would issue his letter at once if it were not for the fact that he would like to see what the republicans are going to do on the tariff question before he lets go the only opportunity to card the public. The impression is that both letters will be before the country inside a fortnight.

THE ARMY PROMOTION BILL. Army officers in the city are working for the passage of the house bill which is on the senate calendar providing for the promotion of officers who have served twenty years. They expect the measure to be passed before the tariff bill is taken up, and are pointing to the crowded condition of the line and staff as evidences of the necessity of immediate action and say something should be done for the army. The naval officers are also pointing to the necessity of legislation for them. During the past week a number of graduates from the Annapolis naval accademy were required to resign on account of there being no place for them. It seems that every branch is very crowded in both army and navy just now. STEAWS FROM NEW YORK.

A Pennsylvania republican member who arrived from New York to-night says the Harrison and Morton enthusiasm is growing rapidly in New York City, and that republicans who bet are offering even money on their favorites. He says that while he was waiting for the ferry at the Courtland street wharf yesterday morning, he and another gentleman undertook to count the merchants passing to and fro with Cleveland and Har-rison badges on the labels of their coats. At the expiration of a given time they figured up, and there were 195 Harrison buttons worn against 95 Cleveland buttons.

DEMOCRATS ARRANGING ISSUES.

The statement made in these dispatches last week to the effect that Speaker Carlisle was called to New York for the purpose of participating in a consultation over Presi-dent Cleveland's letter of acceptance, is con-firmed. A limited number of the most prominent democrats in the managerial department of the party discussed the letter and submitted suggestions to the president and then branched out into the tariff question and how it shall figure in the approach-ing campaign. They made some selections of tariff literature to be published by the democratic national committee and agreed York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

INTERSEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

During the past three days the heat in Washington has been the most irksome known for years. The thermometer has steadily registered 100° from the middle of the forenoon till late in the evening, and there is not a breath of air stirring to-night. President Cleveland was so fatigued with the heat that he did not visit the white house yesterday, but conducted his duties out at yesterday, but conducted his duties out at Oak View, his country place, where he deprived himself of callers and worked in his shirt sleeves. Nearly every man connected with congress left the city yesterday and went to the sea shore or down the Potomac in search of air. If the heat such as has been experienced during the past three days would continue for three weeks, it is believed it would have the effect of driving congress

TARIFF PROTECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA. A member of the republican national committee was in Washington yesterday on his way to North Carolina. He was accompanied there by a tarnesl republican member of the house. The object in visiting North Caro-lina at this time is to hold a consultation with some of the prominent republicans with a view to ascertaining whether it will be wisdom for the national committee to make a special attempt to carry the state for Harrison and Morton. To-day I was shown letters son and Morton. To-day I was shown letters from the managers of the farmers alliance of North Carolina which will hold a camp meeting and fair at Mount Holly during this mouth and it has made an appeal to the republican national committee to have tariff protectionists deliver speeches on two or three days of the exhibition. Representatives Gear of Iowa and Payson of Illimpis have as for home galected. Payson of Illinois have so far been selected and other republicans will be asked to go. A letter from Chairman Quay says that it is evident that North Carolina offers a splendid field for the tariff protectionists and that the republicans should embrace it. As soon as the members of the national committee submit a report on his visit it will be known whether a struggle is to be made to carry the state for the republican tieret.

DISCUSTED WITH THE SIOUX.

Congressmen are beginning to get disgusted with the Sioux in refusing to take any action on the question of opening the Smax reservation and several senators who insisted strengously upon the submission clause in the bill are about ready to pass a bill at the coming session arbitrarily dividing the reservation without reference to the wishes of the Indians. A friend of Senator Dawes said to-day that the chairman of the senate committee on Indian affairs was fully prepared now if the Indians do not sign to draw such a bili. He fully admits what members of the house claimed when the bill was under consideration, that public policy was beginning to outweigh the rights of the Indians but thought that good faith demanded that under the treaty of 1868 the Indians should be given a chance to ex-press their wishes. This opportunity has been given to them and if they do not now avail themselves of it they need expect no more consideration except so far as in equity and justice is due them. There is much speculation here as to the causes of this hes-itation on the part of the Indians and it has itation on the part of the Indians and it has been several times insinuated that the Indian agents themselves are largely responsible for it. This is denied, however, and hardly seems probable. It has long been known that the best of feeling does not exist between the Indians bureau and the secretary's own Indian office, but it is not believed that any one in the Indian bureau would obstruct the work of the commissioners. Commissioner Upshaw favors the measure and he would see to it the commissioners. Commissioner Upshaw favors the measure and he would see to it that the agents keep their hands off even though they may be hostile to the agreement. It is believed that Gall, Sitting Bull and the others are working under the directions of the Indian Defense association, which is fighting the agreement and that the same difficulty will be found at every agency, the opposition being led by a few chiefs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arther E. Genins and his brother, Richard M. Genins, of Omaha, are in Washington. They leave on Wednesday for New York, to be present at the reception of Mr. Blaine. They will visit the seashore resorts and attend to business in New York and not return home till late in September.

General Crook is at the Ebbitt and says be comes on private husness. he comes on private business.

PERRY S. HEATH.

SENTENCED TO DEATH. The Punishment of a French Crim

inal For Attempted Murder, Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.1 Paris, Augsut 5 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE.]-The frequent repetition of murders in railway carriages during the last five years gives peculiar interest to a trial just concluded at Melun. A year ago the Melun court assizes sentenced a man named Andre to hard labor for life, for the assassination of a coachman in a train on the way to Troyes. Before this the mysterious case of M. Barreme the prefect murdered in a first-class carriage near Marsons Laferte had excited the public and now comes this trial of a rufflan named Parcheminey who, on the 3d of April last, made a desperate attempt to assassinate M. Coilin, a cattle dealer, in a train a few miles from Laferte sous Jouarre. About 2 a. m. Collin, who was traveling in a third class carriage from Pantem to Natancourt, in his pocket had 8,000 francs, the proceeds of his day's business. The monotonous motion of the train sent him to sleep He was blissfully dreaming of tremendous bargains in sheep and oxen when suddenty he was awakened by a terrific blow on the forehead. Though the blood was streaming down his face he had strength enough to get up and engage in deadly struggle with his assailant. Parcheminey, the would-be murderer, was armed with a heavy poker, bu

despite this advantage he was no match for his victim. Finding he was likely to get the worst of the fight Parcheminey opened the carriage door, though the train was rushing along at full speed, and jumped out, vanishing in the darkness. Meanwhile Colin had managed to pull the alarm signal, the train was stopped and Parcheminey soon arrested by a local gendarme. He was recognized as a notorious criminal already condemned for two offenses. The jury at the Melun court of assizes taking the severest view of his new crime, refused to give him the benefit of

COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS. Subjects to Be Considered By the

the usual extenuating circumstances and

found him guilty after a short trial and he

was sentenced to death.

House and Senate. WASHINGTON, August 5 .- The bill for the admission of Washington Territory holds the position of unfinished business on the legislative calendar of the senate. The fisheries treaty in open executive session promises to absorb the attention of the senate during the present week. The pending question is the motion of Senator Morgan to postpone further consideration until December. No doubt is entertained that it will be decided adversely, after which the treaty will come formally before the senate, article by article, for amendment.

An effort will be made in the house to-mor row to return to the regular order for the purpose of having a "suspension day." If assurances are secured that the Pacific rail-road funding bill will not be called up it is believed that this effort will meet with little opposition, and in case of success the bill to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal company and several bills for the erection of public buildings will probably be acted upon. The deficiency appropriation bill promises to oc-cupy two days more before it is completed. The Oklahoma bill will also be a subject for

ST. PAUL'S BASS LAKE ROW. The Participants Summoned to Ap-

pear in Court August 9. St. Paul, August 5,-[Special Telegram o THE BEE. |- Charles Tyler, Willia Charles Beard, Jay McNamara, Charles Scheffer and David Staples were brought up in the St. Paul muncipal court yesterday for participation in the Bass Lake row and summoned to appear before the court August 9. The last named is a son of Isaac Staples, the Stillwater millionaire. Boggs has not been confined since his first giving bail at the time in the sum of \$200. The same amount was defined as bail for the others. J. A. Fianagan and William L. McGrath, put up the bail for Jay McNamara. David Staples secured E. P. Twombly and H. L. Wheat as sureties, while Charles Scheffer's bondsmen were John F. Schmidt and William F. Bickel. The others, Tyler, Hart and Beard, were not able to furnish ball and were locked up in the county jail. It is stated that the Swede, Johnson, who was stabed in the rate encounter, seems to be improving and has some chance of recovery.

THE ELKRORN'S ENTERPRISE.

It Is Rapidly Pushing Its Line to the Dakota Tin Districts. DEADWOOD, Dak., August 5.- [Special Telegram to The Bee.]-It is authoritatively

stated that the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway company has purchased the site of the so-called Jones-Loomis tunnel, which is the only practicable railroad route up the White Wood canyon into this city. It is expected that a large force of graders will be put to work at once, and that the Elkhorn will be extended immediately through Dead wood up to Lead City and on into the Bald mountain and Ruby basin district. It is also reported, and apparently with good founda-tion, that a French syndicate is about to un-dertake the erection of mammoth reduction works on the Belle Fourche, and that the new railroad move is due to that fact.

THE INDIANA WHITE CAPS. Steps Being Taken For Their Exter-

mination. EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 5 .- Great con sternation is said to have been created among the White Caps of Crawford, Spencer and Cary counties by the determined ac tion of Governor Gray, who has sent Attor ney General Michner into that locality to aid in their prosecution. Heretofore these outauthorities, and were thus allowed to go un punished.

All Will Be Explained. RHINECLIFF, N. Y., August 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Levi P. Morton said to-night that he had read the speech of Senator Gorman in which he is charged with be ing a director of the Canadian Pacific road, which, it is claimed, is carrying American commerce through subsidies by the Canadian government. Mr. Morton said that he preferred to make no statement relative to the matter, as the facts in the case would be disclosed shortly. It may be stated as a fact that Mr. Morton, immediately following his nomination, resigned his directorship in both the Canadian Pacific and Illinois Central roads. He was elected director in the former road about a year ago, but never attended a meeting.

A Foundered Vessel. San Francisco, August 5 .- New Zealand advices received to-day by the steamer Alemade say that the ship Star of Greece went ashore near Adelaide Harbor, July 13. Of

officers, four men and four apprentices. A School Building Wrecked. ANTHONY, Kan., August 5.-Last night during a thunder storm in this city, the

the twenty-seven persons on the vessel all were drowned excepting the first and third

school building was struck by lighting apletely destroyed. Loss about \$40,000. Partially insured. A Requeim For the Dead. CINCINNATI, August 5 .- All the fire bells

VETERANS FORMING IN LINE,

Scores of Tippecanoe Clubs Organizing in the Hawkeye State.

LIVING OLD DAYS OVER AGAIN.

The Present Campaign Awakens in Them an Enthusiasm That Will Make Itself Felt at the Polls.

lowa's Tippecanoe Clubs.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 5 .- | Special to THE BEE.]-The craze in this state just now is in the Tippecanoe line. Clubs for hunting out the old whigs who voted for Harrison in 1840, and who intend to vote for Harrison in 1888, are springing up by the score and with great success. The old voters themselves, many of them just tottering on the grave, are showing more interest than they have taken in a campaign in fifteen years. The senior of them all is Micaha French, 97 years old, now living in Nevada, Story county. He has had his name enrolled among the veterans and proposes to vote for Harrison. In this city there is a flourishing club of nearly two hundred. They hold regular meetings Saturday afternoons and sing Tippecauoe songs, tell Tippecanoe stories and live over again the days of 1540. They are planning now for a great rally at the time of the republican state convention, when it is proposed to have a sort of state convention of old whigs, with a grand parade, speeches, &c., &c. A great many log cabins have been built and dedicated to young Tippecanoe, and the enthusiasm thus awakened, it is believed, will add 5,000

thus awakened, it is believed, will add 5,000 votes to the republican ticket this fall.

THE CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

About this time the official orders for the encampments of the lowa regiments of the National Guard are making their appearance. Camp Crapo has been located at Burlington for August 20, for the Second regiment, Colonel McManus commanding. The camp is named in honor of Philip M. Crapo, a private soldier during the war, and now a prominent citizen of Burlington. Camp Sweney has been located at Mason City, August 25, Colonel Boutin commanding. The Comp is for the Sixth regiment, and is named in honor of its late commanding officer, Colonel Sweney, who was recently appointed to be inspector general. The Third regiment will go into camp at Grinnell, August 13, the camp being named Alexander, in honor of the adjutant general of the state. in honor of the adjutant general of the state. Each of these camps continues five days, during which the soldiers will be put through

a careful course of tactics with all the disci-pline of regular army life.

AN HISTORICAL BUILDING.

Across the street from the present mag-nificent new capital stands a very plain looking three story brick building. It has been unused for the last two or three years, and yet is quite a building, with some very inter-esting traditions and memories associated with it. This plain, old fashioned looking with it. This plain, old fashioned looking building is the old capitol in which the laws of lowa were made for some thirty years. Since the new capitol was built the state has had no use for it, and hardly knew what to do with it. It seemed almost too good a building to destroy, but it was not adapted to modern commercial uses. The last legislature authorized the state executive council to dispose of it as they thought best: so some to dispose of it as they thought best; so some use will probably be made of it, or it will come down. There is some talk of opening a business college in it, which might be handy at least for the general assembly. IOWA'S LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

A comparison of reports to the state au-ditor from the different counties shows that Iowa people are engaging more generally in fine stock raising than formerly. The returns show now in this state the for totals: Cattle, 2,905,107; horses, 905,106; swine, 1,942,090; sheep, 244,335; mules, 42,230. During the past two years there has been an increase in cattle of nearly 450,000 head, an increase in horses of about 75,000, a

decrease in swine and sheep. WILL RUN ELECTRIC MOTORS.

The long litigation between the rival street car companies of this city has reached a conclusion that has led the broad guago company to transform itself into an electric railway company. A charter has been obtained from the city council, rolling stock has been ordered and it is expected that cars will be running by electric motors by September 1. The company will take the streets formerly granted to the broad guage street car company and several additional ones since granted.

RIVAL ROADS AT WAR. A Contest For Control of Montana Mineral Lands.

HELENA, Mont., August 5. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The bitter fight between the two rival roads, the Billings, Clarke's Fork & Cooke City and the Rocky Forks & Cooke City, to gain control of the trade of the rich coal fields of the section immediately south of Billings, on the line of the Northern Pacific, is likely to be renewed. The contest between these companies in congress has been of long duration. The Billings & Rocky Forks secured the first right of way and franchise several years ago, and has done some building, such as grading, has done some building, such as grading, bridging and laying ties, but financial embarrassments compelled them to suspend operations. Congress afterwards granted the Clarke's Fork a right-of-way, although it is almost a paralell line. The company has never made any move until the other day, when it seat out a party of surveyors.
This has aroused the Rocky Forks people,
and the directors are called to meet at
Laurel, the starting point of the road, on
August 9. The coal and mineral mines in the Cooke City country are conceded by reliable experts to be entitled to rank with the richexperts to be entitled to rank with the rich-est and most promising in the country, and there will be a desperate struggle between the rival roads to reach the coveted fields

New York Car Drivers Stke. Z. New York, August 5 .- The drivers, conductors and stablemen of the Brooklyn Cross Town surface roads, to the number of 400, struck to-day because the conductor and driver of one of the cars had been discharged for arriving at the end of their trip four minutes before time. An attempt was made to run cars on the lines, but this was given up at noon, so much interference was met with from the strikers, who were all Knights of Labor. A half dozen strikers were arrested.

The Crop Bulletin.

Washington, August 5.—The weather and crop bulletin for the week ended Saturday, August 4, says that the weather was warmer than usual in the grain regions of the central vailey, the average daily temperature ranging from three degrees to six degrees above the normal. The rainfall for the season has been generally greater than usual in the upper Mississippi valley, northern Dakota. western Kansas and Nebraska.

The Bowery Fire Victims NEW YORK, August 5 .- The coroner has

fixed Tuesday next for the beginning of a rigid examinacion into the cause of the Bowery fire. Donations for the relief of the families of the deceased and injured continue to come in. A movement is of foot to have a benefit performance for the same purpose in one or two theaters. The seven charred remains past identification were interred today at the expense of the Hebrew charity socity and the remaining nine bodies at the morgue were interred by friends.

Death Without Warning.

Paris, August 5.-General Endes, an car communist, while addressing a meeting of strikers to-day, dropped dead of apoplexy. were tolling in consequence of the news of General Sheridan's death.